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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

He Leadeth me beside the Still Waters.

By the still waters lead me, for I thirst,
And my o'erheated brow I fain would lave;
And O permit me, Holy Shepherd, first
To see thy face reflected from the wave
Beside mine own, that so my soul may know
These are the sources whence all healings flow.

By the still waters lead me! I am faint
With my long journeying through the desert way,
And my white robes have caught an earthly taint
I fain would hide from the revealing day.
But thou, O Savior! can these stains efface
In those pure waters where no taint hath place!

By the still waters lead me! I have trod
A way both dark and rough, with sorrows strewn;
And to my spirit's depths have felt the rod,
Nor failed to bless the hand no more unknown;
But now I faint and tire, and long to be
By the still waters and at rest with thee.

By the still waters! But God's will be done!
I would not cast the burden he has laid
On heart and flesh, lest, ere my race be run,
I might forget whereon my hope is stayed.
Dear Savior, guide, control me, till I stand
By those still waters in thine own bright land.

—*Chr. Register.*

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ANTWERP, July, 1867.

My last was from Brussels. I intended to speak of Waterloo in that letter but did not have space.

WATERLOO.

The battle field is distant about twelve miles from Brussels. Our party was very silent as we rode through the dark woods and emerged at the village of Waterloo. In a quaint looking house on the main street of this village Wellington had his headquarters. The forest of Soignies, which lies between Waterloo and Brussels, is about seven miles wide. The trees are tall and straight, and so regular in position they seem as if planted by line and trained by art.

As soon as our carriage was discovered, a swarm of beggars lit upon us—beggars young and old, in every stage of dilapidation. A sad sight those fellow beings presented. Are these the *moral debris* of the great battle field?

We passed on beyond the little village of Mont Saint Jean to the very center of the battle field. Here a great earthen mound several hundred feet high marks the focal point of the British line. From the top of this mound we have a fine view of the whole field, and can easily recall the events of the battle which decided the fate of Europe.

The ground is only slightly uneven. Just below us, a little to the right, is a gentle depression, in which Wellington's cavalry were hidden. Yonder is the chateau of Hougemont, which the French attacked so persistently all day, and in which many wounded men of both nations perished by fire. The British entrenchments around the orchard are still visible. The garden wall and gates are still, as at the close of that day, battered and torn by bullet marks. Those hastily torn holes in the wall were made by the British soldiers as loop-holes for musketeers.

Napoleon advanced very rapidly. The campaign lasted but four days. In that time 50,000 men were destroyed. The battle of the eighteenth of June, 1815, on this spot, commenced at 11 A.M. and ended, at 7 P.M., in the utter overthrow of Napoleon. It is easy to understand, from the nature of the ground, how disastrous to Napoleon were the rains which fell during that brief campaign. His artillery was ruined in this soft soil.

Over by that dark line of woods to the left, General Bulow advanced to the aid of Wellington. In the declining light the French thought it was Grouchy, with his division. This new force upon the French flanks was more than they could bear. The flight was precipitous and ruinous. Even Napoleon's baggage and carriage were left on the field.

In a little museum at the foot of the mound are some interesting relics of the battle field. Among others are autographs of Wellington, Napoleon, and Blucher. Copies of the English newspapers of June 22, 1815, containing Wellington's official despatches per courier, are very interesting. His account of the battle is good reading on the spot.

One walks over such a battlefield sadly and thoughtfully. Somehow the waving grain—all the freshness and beauty of nature—seems out of place here. Are the tragic woes of earth unnoted in the skies?

I am deeply humiliated when I think of battles. If anything distinguishes our race it is the gifts of Reason and Conscience. Here on this field, say men, great questions were *decided*. Alas, it is a sarcasm to speak thus—just such a sarcasm as Julius Cæsar indulges in his Commentary, when, after detailing graphically the thousands slaughtered and thousands more sold into slavery, he coldly remarks, "After these things Gaul was *pacified*." Slaughter and slavery—death and despair—are strange methods of pacification!

If there be really any question at issue between two nations, it is a matter which appeals to the judgment and moral sense. Only by intelligence and conscience can any question be really settled. An appeal to force is a direct plunge from the high level of intelligent moral beings to the level of brutes. What an unaccountable folly this must seem to those higher ranks of beings who watch our movements from the skies.

And yet I do not deny that there is grandeur, and even glory, often, about battles. On one side is the gloomy satanic grandeur of Ambition; on the other the calmer radiance of Will adhering to principle, and submitting to all pains and all bodily hazards in fidelity to its idea of right. The lawless ambition and the stern loyalty to principle both express the inherent grandeur of the human soul. Very grand in its make—very spiritual in its nature, is that order of being that deliberately sacrifices every physical good for the sake of its chosen idea, whether it be good or bad. Evidently the physical is but a small and exterior part of such a being.

What a history there will be for men and angels to read when the earth's career is ended! When it is seen in the final result that through all these stormy scenes Infinite Wisdom and Infinite Love still held control; when it is seen, also, that sin made *necessary* all this woeful experience—that even Divine Love could find no easier way by which to lead a sinful race up again to normal purity. What cause there will be for wonder, gratitude, and fidelity!

I think we err in not forecasting this completed history a little. We should adjust our estimates of social, political, and religious blessings by a consideration of their slow growth—their immense, even tragic price, and the far-off goal to which they must yet aspire. If we thought of these things more, we would conduct ourselves more carefully in dealing with all questions of utility and right. We would fear to mar our costly inheritance. We would reverently try to shape it still more toward its ultimate condition.

If I may be allowed to turn this time of thinking towards home affairs, I will utter a thought which often disturbs my mind. The most alarming feature in our American polished life seems to me to be the lack of a deep and reverent appreciation of the *costliness* of our blessings. Even after the terrible sacrifices of the war, there is a jaunty, off-hand way of treating national affairs. It must be that people generally fail to consider that our mode of government—the farthest out toward the ideal ever attempted—is the product of incessant struggles since the world began. There is even great peril in the almost ideal perfection at which we aim. Such a system of government as ours is based on the supposition that every man is intelligent and virtuous—a supposition which is far from the truth. In proportion as this supposition is unrealized is our danger great. One who measures the magnitude of our deficiencies in these respects, must tremble for the future. If the Press and the Pulpit realized it more deeply, there would be more energetic efforts to avert disaster.

It seems to me we must soon choose between two things: either retreat from our high ideal of government, based on the intelligence and loyalty to truth of every man, and adopt a less perfect system (for the millenium is not visibly near yet,)—or we must energetically struggle to educate and ennoble ourselves up to that point at which government can rest securely upon the intelligence and virtue of the whole people. To retreat from a noble aim because the way is difficult is always cowardly and generally disastrous. To advance is noble, but it requires total concentration of all our energies.

When I consider the opportunities we have, our form of government, already strong and renowned, the masses of the people—though far below the level of safety, for such a high political aim, yet not inert—a free press and a free pulpit—education fostered and applauded—I feel that we must not miss such an opportunity. Let the Christian people of America band themselves for this purpose, and the difficulties are no greater than are naturally incident to so lofty a purpose. But action must be speedy, energetic, and persistent. The mass of the ignorant and careless is growing with fearful rapidity. It will soon be large enough, by its mere dead weight, to pull down everything we hold dear.

I find I have not yet said a word about queer old Antwerp and its rich treasures of art; but pardon me, dear readers of THE PACIFIC. Those of you who have been abroad know with what added interest one's country occupies the mind, when it is compared with Europe. The American abroad looks with unwonted solicitude for "the news," and I think all who have been in Europe will agree with me in saying that our people at home, as a whole, have no adequate idea of the magnitude of their blessings and their opportunities. Such magnitudes are best realized by comparison.

J. A. D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Arts and Sciences.

We extract the following interesting facts from *Wells Annual of the Arts and Sciences* for the past year.

"The Atlantic Cable works better the older it grows, and so wonderful is its operation that a dispatch was intelligibly transmitted through it with a battery made of a gun-cap and a strip of zinc, excited by a drop of water no larger than a tear."

"The greatest stone arch for a bridge in the world is that over Cabin John Creek, for the Washington Aqueduct, which has a span of two hundred and twenty feet. The longest single span in a suspension bridge in the world is in that over the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which is one thousand and fifty-seven feet—the whole length of the bridge being two thousand two hundred and fifty-two feet."

"Photography has been so perfected that a cannon-ball has been taken in its flight, just protruding from the gun.

The business of photography has so increased that one house alone in London consumes the whites of two thousand eggs every day in sizing their printing paper.

The microscope has been combined with photography so as to magnify objects over nineteen thousand diameters. Yet the minutest parts of organised nature are as perfect as the largest, showing yet minuter parts."

"In the fall of rain on a field, if the fall is one-quarter of an inch in depth, the weight of the water, upon an acre of ground, is twenty-five tons."

"The science of the Spectrum is now as settled as that of chemistry, and by it is clearly established the material which emits light, or the material through which it passes. By this it is proved the moon has no atmosphere, while Jupiter has an immense atmosphere, generally like our own, but in some matérials entirely different. Venus either has no atmosphere, or one filled with dense clouds. The sun is largely composed of iron, intensely heated, and is surrounded by an immense atmosphere.

In certain stars are found sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, bismuth, antimony, mercury, etc., but in others there must be new matter, of which in the earth we have no knowledge.

On the twelfth of May last a bright star of the second magnitude burst out in the constellation Corona. It gradually diminished till now it remains a minute object of the eleventh magnitude. The spectrum proved it all on fire—an intense melted mass, surrounded by a vast gaseous atmosphere, in a flame. One of the elements in this flame was hydrogen. Whence could come such a sudden addition of this inflammable gas? Some nebulæ are proved to be only gas in a state of flame or great heat, irresolvable into stars by any power of telescopes. They may be condensing into stars and planets of the future."

An English geologist calculates that for the ocean to wear out the Wealden Valley, as he thinks it did, it must have taken one hundred and fifty millions of years."

"There is a lake of pitch in the island of Trinidad that covers ninety-nine square miles—of unknown depth; the edges cold and hard and the center hot and boiling."

"A regular fish in South America wanders out on land for a mile or so, and really climbs trees."

"It has been calculated that of a water insect called Monad Crepusculum, there can exist in one cubic inch of water, eight thousand millions. Still more wonderful, Humboldt says, as to the true Monad, that forty-six trillions, six hundred and fifty billions, *i. e.*, over six thousand times a thousand of millions, could be contained in a cubic inch!"

"A polishing-slate in Prussia is entirely made up of the silicous shells of little creatures of which one billion seven hundred and fifty millions are found in a cubic inch, while the vast stratum of rock from which this stone is cut is fourteen feet thick."

"It is calculated that over seven millions of shooting stars daily occur in the earth's atmosphere."

"There are now discovered ninety-one asteroids revolving round the sun, and seventeen comets whose times of revolution have been computed."

"The cheapest and a very excellent writing ink is made of four gallons of hot water, three ounces of solid extract of logwood, and half an ounce of bichromate of potass—the last should be dissolved first in a little hot water. Mix, and it may be used at once. Though blue at first, it dries on the paper black, does not corrode the pen or fade. The whole cost is one bit."

S. V.

Is a Miracle Credible?

"Well, you may say what you please," said Smith; "I for my part cannot believe that God would first impose laws on Nature, and then go to violate his own laws. What would be the use of making them, if they are to be so readily set aside?"

"I dinna ken, sir," said uncle, very reverently, "what God may do, or what he winna do; but I don't regard a miracle to be a violation o' the laws o' nature. There's no 'al violation o' the laws o' nature, or rather the laws o' God, that I ken o', save the wicked actions o' wicked men."

"And what then," asked Smith, "do you make a miracle to be?"

I regard it," said uncle, "to be merely such an interference wi' the established coorse o' things, as infallibly shows us the presence and the action o' a supernatural Pooer. What o'clock is it wi' you, sir, if you please?"

"It is half-past twelve, exactly, Greenwich time," replied Smith.

"Weel sir," said uncle, pulling a huge old timepiece from his pocket, "it's ane o'clock wi' me; I generally keep my watch a littie forrit. (A little forward.) But I may hae a special reason the noo for setting my watch by the railways; and so, see ye, I'm turnin' the hauns o't roun. Noo wad ye say that I have violated the laws o' a watch? True, I hae dune what watchdom wi' its laws cooldna hae dune for itsel, but I hae dune violence to nane o' its laws, My action is only the interference o' a superior intelligence for a suitable end, but I hae suspended nae law, violated nae law. Weel then, instead o' the watch, say the universe; instead o' me moving the hands, say God acting worthily o' himsel, and ye hae a' that I contend for in a miracle; that is the unquestionable presence of an Almighty hand working the divine will. And if he sees fit to work miracles, wha can hinder him, what can hinder him? He has dune it oftener than ance or twice already; and wha daur say that he'll no get leave to do't again."

"What do you mean," interjected Smith, by saying that he has done it oftener than once or twice already? you know that that is taking for granted the very point which we most strenuously deny."

"I canna help that sir," said uncle very softly; "and, indeed, it's lang since the readin' o' infidel books has relieved me frae the trouble o' being muckle fashed (greatly annoyed) about what they strenuously deny. But whatever be your theory anent miracles, the fact o' miracles is very legibly written in the auldest book extant in this warld, and written too by the fingers o' Ane that wasna mista'en, and that winna mislead. Did you never read it, sir?"

"Well, I don't know what you mean," said Smith, "but what book do you refer to? The Bible?"

"No, no! a far aulder book than the Bible," replied uncle; "though it was written by the same author. I mean to say that God has written the *fact* o' miracles on the stoney pages o' the rocks. There he tells us that again, and again, and again, he has stretched out his hand, and with tremendous convulsions overturned the existing course o' nature and introduced a new. And we hae a register o' mony o' these supernatural overturns written out on the rocks in strange auld-fashioned characters, and stowed awa' in God's leebrary in the boocls o' the yirth; just as if he had meant them to be ready against the time when man's pride o' science would reason him into unbelief, in order that the teachings o' the rocks might shame him back again to faith."

"That's very strange," said Smith, with surprise; "I always understood that geology gave the flat contradiction to the Bible."

"Na, na, sir," said uncle; "God's twa great books o' nature and revelation never cast out. If ye hae been tell't itherwise, I beg o' you no to believe jist a' that you hear. On the *fact* o' miracles the Bible and geology tell the same tale; and he that is compelled to gie up the Bible on account o' its miracles will need to gie up science as well; at least if he's ony way fashed wi' a dislike for inconsistency."

"Well, that certainly is new to me," replied Smith; "but I am quite ignorant of geology."

"Dinna believe it on my word, sir, but tak' guid care to search for yourse!," said uncle. *Cong'st.*

The Origin of Ritualistic Vestments.

They have not the slightest tincture of Flamens or priests in their whole descent. They are the dresses of the Syrian peasant or the Roman gentleman, retained by the clergy when they had been left off by the rest of society. Just as the bishops long preserved the last relics of the flowing wigs of the time of Charles II, as the blue coat boys recall the common dress of children under Edward VI, as Quakers maintain the sober costume of the commonwealth, as a clergyman's bands, which have been regarded as symbolical of the cloven tongues, of the two Testaments, of the two tables of the law, are but the remains of the turn-down collars of the time of James I. Their very names bear witness to the fact that there was originally no outward distinction whatever between clergy and laity. They thus strike, if they have any historical significance at all, at the root of the vast hierarchical system of which they are now made the badges and ornaments. The "alb" is but a white shirt or tunic, still kept up in the white dress of the Pope, which used to be worn by every peasant next to his skin, and in southern countries was often his only garment. A variety of it, introduced by the emperors Commodus and Heliogabalus, with long sleeves, was from the country whence they brought it, called the Dalmatica. The "pall" is the pallium, the woolen cloak, generally the mark of philosophers, wrapped round the shirt like a plaid or shawl. The overcoat, in the days of the Roman Empire, as in ours, was constantly changing its fashion and its name; and the slang designations by which it was known have been perpetuated in the ecclesiastical vocabulary, and are now used with bated breath, as if speaking of things too sacred to be mentioned. One such overcoat was the cope, also called pluviale, the "water-proof." Another was the chasuble, or casula, "the little house," as the Roman laborer called the smock frock in which he shut himself up when out at work in bad weather. Another was the caracalla, or caraca, or casaca, "the cassock," brought by the emperor, who derived his own surname from it when he introduced it in France. The "surplice" is the barbarous garment, the "over-fur," (superpellicium) only used in the north, where it was drawn over the skins of beasts in which our German and Celtic ancestors were clothed. It was the common garb—the "white coat," cotta candens—worn by the regular clergy, not only in church, but in ordinary life. In the oldest Roman mosaic, that in the church of Sta—Muedentiansa, of the fourth century—the Apostles are represented in the common classical costume of the age. No thought had entered the mind of the church, even at that time, of investing even the most sacred personage with any other than ordinary dresses.—*Edinburgh Review.*

The Point.

Dr.———, one of the professors, met a boy wearing a jacket much too short for him.

"Why, my son," said he, "your jacket is too short."

"It will be long enough before I get an other," was the witty reply.

The doctor laughed heartily, and told the story at the faculty meeting thus:

"I heard a very funny thing to-day. I met a boy with a very short jacket, and upon my telling him that it was too short, he replied that it would be some time before he could get another."

Not a soul laughed, for not one of them saw the joke.

"Why, Doctor," said one of the faculty, that's not funny."

"No," replied Dr. ———, "I don't think it is now, but it was when I heard it."

The *Brooklyn Union* tells a similar *faux pas* made by a Mr. Scudder.

At a dinner, once, he was called on for a story. He said:

"Once a little girl hunted far and wide for a pair of shoes. She at last only succeeded in buying a pair of gaiters down a lone alley. Her mother told her they were fine little crocodiles."

No one laughed; no one saw the point.

"Why don't you laugh?" said Scudder; I laughed when I heard it,"—at which the table roared—not because the story was funny, but laughing because Scudder laughed. Finally, however, a wag suggested:

"I think the mother intended to call the shoes little *alley-gaiters*."

"Well," said Scudder, "are not crocodiles and alligators the same?"—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Excellent Rules.

John McDonough, the millionaire, had engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he had prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They are the following:

"RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE, 1804.—Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue no order; without religion no happiness; and that the end of our being is to live wisely, soberly, and righteously.

JOHN MCDONOUGH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1804.

A Shot at the Decanter.

There is a story that a Quaker, once discovered a thief in his house, and taking down his grandfather's old fowling-piece, he quietly said:

"Friend, thee had better get out of the way, for I intend to fire this gun *right where thee stands!*"

With the same considerate spirit we warn certain good people that they had better take the decanter off their table, for we intend to aim a Bible truth right where that decanter stands. It is in the wrong place. It has no more business to be there at all than the thief had to be in the honest Quaker's house. We are not surprised to find a decanter of alcoholic poison on the counter of a dram-shop, whose keeper is "licensed" to sell death by measure. But we are surprised to find it on the table or the sideboard of one who professes to be guided by the spirit and the teaching of God's Word. That bottle stands right in range of the following inspired utterance of Saint Paul.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."

This text must either go out of the Christian's Bible, or the bottle go off the Christian's table. The text will not move, and the bottle must.—*Rev. T. L. Cuyler.*

One Way of Soliciting.

A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, London, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the liberal support of a very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous, and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about to be handed around to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation:

"From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is only one thing I am afraid of—that some of you may feel inclined to give too much. Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though it is not pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will be called upon in your respective pews, I wish it to be thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything in the plate who can not pay his debts!"

It need not be added that this advice produced an overwhelming collection.

JUDGE F—— was distinguished for his talents, legal attainments and consistent piety. One Sabbath the pulpit was occupied by the pastor of a small neighboring church, who announced that the next day he would call on the members of the congregation for aid to complete a new house of worship.

On Monday Judge F—— saw nothing of the neighboring pastor till near night, when he met him in the street. "Reverend sir," said the judge, "you stated to our people yesterday that you would call on us to-day to aid you to complete the payment for your meeting-house; but you have not called on me, and I should like to know why?"

"Really, sir," said the minister, "it is but a small sum we need to cancel the debt, and you are so often called upon, and are doing so much for various charitable objects, that I thought I would try and raise this amount without calling upon you."

"And so," said the judge, "you wish to keep me out of God's blessing. I thank no man who is in need of charitable aid for passing me by, thus depriving me of the privilege of giving."

THERE can not be a more acceptable service done to God, than for a man to set himself heartily and diligently to the conversion of souls; so many souls as a man instrumentally saves, so many diadems will God crown him withal in the great day.

YOUTH'S.

That Crossing.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

Mr. Smith lived in a handsome brick house in the suburbs of a flourishing city, and everything around him denoted taste, enterprise and wealth; his grounds were handsomely laid out and ornamented with shade-trees, and his fences were models of neatness and invention, and Mr. Smith, leaning over his gate, talking to his opposite neighbor, was portly, rubicund, and smiling.

"I tell you what, neighbor White," he was saying, "if you'll just help to lay a paving over this crossing, it will improve the appearance of things generally, and keep a great deal of subsoil off the sidewalks before our doors. What do you say? shall we begin to-morrow?"

"Well! I don't know about it, neighbor; *our* folks generally ride, so it won't help them much, and I don't feel called upon to help the public to that amount," was Mr. White's charitable answer; and there the matter rested between them.

But one morning crape fluttered from the door of neighbor Smith, who had been suddenly summoned "over the river," and soon thereafter the brick house was sold, and a new occupant moved into it.

He was a small, nervous-looking man, with a kindly eye that saw only the bright side of everything, and a heart that was alive with the sentiments of a living humanity; and he, too, stood one morning at his gate, and thought about the muddy crossing over which so many weary pedestrians plodded along, and his thoughts took shape in this wise: "John,"—to his man—"I want you to order a load of stone from the quarry this morning. The garden path needs looking to, and we will build our crossing out of the larger ones." So it came that the crossing was built. It was at the corner of a very wide street, almost out of the town, and from one sidewalk to the other there was not a spot where, in wet weather, a foot could rest without sinking. There was a great deal of travel there, but no one had ever built that necessary crossing until Mr. Jones and his man did it.

They stood the morning after, looking with some pride and appreciation at the large, white stones firmly set in the mud, affording a careful foothold for those that crossed. The trees hid Mr. Jones as he stood there and heard public opinion passed upon him.

"Aint it nice?" said two chubby little girls, who had waded through the mud at that particular crossing for half of their short lives. "Now we can go to school every day, without getting muddy boots."

A poor woman who worked out came next, with her little lame boy. She was always used to carry him over the crossing, but now she led him by the hand as he stepped carefully from stone to stone.

"Who builded it, mother?" asked the boy; "Did God?"

"I guess he told somebody to," was the answer.

"This is clever," said one of two men going across, "I fancy the new neighbor did it. This is better than paving with good intentions."

The next comer was a boy as black as jet—lawyer Clark's "Cupid." He was singing "Jordan am a hard road to trabble," and stopped to roll up his stout pants.

"My!" he said, looking at the solid foundation before him. "If somebody ain't been layin steppin' stones over 'Jordan!' Guess dis yere nigger shine um boots now. Yah! Yah!" and he turned a sudden somersault that took him half way over.

"Now that's something like;" said pompous neighbor White, rubbing his hands as he surveyed the new crossing. "Poor Smith would never have taken hold like that. I'll just step over and offer to pay my half; it will look well."

"It hasn't cost me anything," said Mr. Jones. "It was a good day's work; wasn't it John? Indeed, I'm rather overpaid for it."

John smiled mysteriously, and neighbor White went off, saying to himself, "I knew it didn't come out of *his* pocket;" and Mr. Jones *has* his reward, as all people do have who will step out of the path of self to bridge over with kind deeds some doubtful chasm in the common way, whereby brother-travellers may be benefitted.

The Father.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have been in our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitifully contemptible it is to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home; "we can no longer keep a carriage. We must leave this large house. The children can no longer go to expensive schools. Yesterday I was a rich man; to-day, there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he.

"You shall see! you shall see!" answered several voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again."

"I shall help," said the younger girl, hardly four years old. "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

They left their stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold, and she who had been mistress of the mansion shed no tears.

"Pay every debt," said she; "let no one suffer through us, and we may be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one instructed in the household, and also assisted the younger children; besides, they executed various works which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, sent boquets to market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they plaited straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at her post busy and cheerful. The little cottage was like a beehive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father.

"And I was never so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do when we lived in the great house!" said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

"Yes," said the father, "and you make just such honey as the heart likes to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed. Nothing was wasted; nothing unneccessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The dwelling, which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine-covered porch, in a summer evening, than he had been in his showy dressing-room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he; "shall we return to the city?"

"Oh, no!" was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us happy when we were rich and did not work. So, father, please not to be a rich man any more."

The Struggle and the Victory.

"Johnny," said a farmer to his little boy, "it is time for you to go to the pasture and drive home the cattle."

Johnny was playing at ball, and the pasture was a long way off, but he was accustomed to obey; so off he started without a word, as fast as his legs could carry him. Being in a great hurry to get back to play, he only half let down the bars, and then hurried the cattle out; and one fine cow in trying to crowd over stumbled, and fell down with her leg broken.

Johnny stood by the suffering creature, and thought to himself, "Now, what shall I do? This was the finest cow father had, and it will be a great loss to father. What shall I tell him?"

"Tell him," whispered the tempter, "you found the bars half down, and the cow lying there."

"No, I can't say that," said Johnny, "for it would be a lie."

"Tell him," whispered the tempter again, "that while you were driving the cows, that big boy of farmer Brown's threw a stone, and hurried her so that she fell down and broke a leg."

"No, no," said Johnny, "I never told a lie, and I won't begin now. I'll tell my father the truth. I was in a hurry, and frightened the poor creature, and so she fell and broke her leg."

So, having taken this right and brave resolve, Johnny ran home as if he was afraid the tempter would catch him; and he went straight to his father, and told him the whole truth. And what did his father do?

He laid his hand on Johnny's head, and said, "My dear son, I would rather lose every cow I own, than that my boy should tell an untruth."

And Johnny, though very sorry for the mischief he had done, was much happier than if he had told a lie to screen himself, even if he had never been found out.

A Happy Heart.

A little boy came to me this morning with a broken arrow, and begged me to mend it for him. It was a very handsome arrow, and was the pride of his heart, just then, so I did not wonder to see his lip quivering, and the tears come into his eyes.

"I'll try to fix it, darling," I said, "but I'm afraid I can't do it."

He watched me anxiously for a few moments, and then said cheerfully:

"Never mind, mamma; if you can't fix it, I'll be just as happy without it."

Was not that a brave, sunshiny heart? And that made me think of a dear little girl, only three years old, whom I once saw bringing out her choicest playthings to amuse her little homesick cousin. Among the rest was a little trunk, with bands of gilt paper for straps—a very pretty toy; but careless little Fred tipped the lid too far back, and so broke it off. He burst out with a cry of fright; but little Minnie, with her own eyes filled with tears, said:

"Never mind, Freddie; just see what a cunning little cradle the top will make."

Dear little Minnie went to live with the angels a few years ago, but we have a great many such sweet memories to keep of her.

Keep a happy heart, little children, and you will be like sunbeams everywhere you go.—*Little Corporal.*

LIGHT is sown for the righteous, and joy for the upright in heart.

Rates of Advertising.

	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months
1 Square,	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 "	5 00	8 50	8 00	15 00
3 "	6 00	7 50	10 00	18 00
4 "	7 00	10 00	15 00	24 00
8 "	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ "	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Type used—Nonpareil. Number of lines in a square solid—Twelve.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN. FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, October 10, 1867.

Office: N.E. corner of Front and Clay Sts.

Demoralized.

A body of panic-stricken soldiers, with broken and confused ranks, and incapable of further cool and concerted action, was, in the late war, termed demoralized. The most memorable instance of this occurred at the first battle of Bull Run. The word was also used to describe the disheartened and spiritless condition of those who despaired of their cause, and could no longer be aroused to renewed exertion. The whole Southern Confederacy was fast approaching this state at the close of the war. Doubtless there were many who could have bravely and persistently fought out the conflict to the bitter end, but the masses were not made of this "sterner stuff."

The history of the war abounds in instances, not confined to one side, where men in numbers, or as individuals, lost for the time their soldierly character, and became cowardly and contemptible. While the final and desperate struggle of the first Richmond campaign was in progress, the commander of the Union army took shelter in a gunboat on the James, it is to be feared, in a demoralized condition, as, on his examination before a committee of Congress on the conduct of the war, he "did not recollect" his whereabouts for some four hours of that eventful day.

Inexperience, excessive confidence, whose reaction is excess of caution, lack of hearty devotion to the cause, the faltering of a purpose unsustained by the judgment, or essential cowardice, now one cause and now another, may be used to explain the numerous cases of demoralization which have become a part of the history of our times. But not alone or chiefly on the battle-field does human pusillanimity work out its evil results. The annals of the Church of Christ, in the times when it has suffered sore persecutions, are indeed illustrated with martyr names, embalmed imperishably in its admiration and love; but those annals also record memorable instances of shameful weakness, cowardice, and treachery on the part of those who once claimed to be its friends. Some have betrayed the holy cause, like Judas, through the "accursed greed of gold." Others, forward in professions, loud in protestations of unshrinking devotion, have forsaken their Master and fled on the first approach of his enemies. The wiles of the leader of all spiritual rebellion have deceived others, or the hardness and self-denial of the conflict have proved too burdensome for their half-hearted loyalty.

If we to-day look forth upon the world as a great moral battle-field between the powers of light and darkness—the Kingdom of Christ and the usurpation of Satan; upon the Church as essentially militant in its character; upon every Christian as enrolled for offensive and defensive service in an irreconcilable war, and this is certainly the view presented in the Bible, how many demoralized soldiers shall we discover in the great Christian host?

How many who are afflicted with sudden sickness on the eve of a great battle? How many skulkers when a decisive charge is ordered, or a desperate assault upon a strong position of the enemy? How many who sleep upon their posts? How many who give aid and comfort to the foe, by specious apologies for his crimes, or base imitations of some of his acts? How many who injure discipline by their insubordination, or weaken the cause by needless dissensions? How many who seem even to have forgotten their character as soldiers and the existence of any warfare? Can it be that such worthless, cowardly, demoralized soldiers are expecting the rewards and honors of the brave and faithful, at the last grand review, when the final victory shall have been won?

Evangelical Alliance.

The Fifth General Evangelical Alliance was held in Amsterdam. Irenæus writes to the *N. Y. Observer*, about the opening of this meeting, as follows:

You know the object of this meeting, perhaps. In the several Christian countries alliances have been formed to promote the union of effort and feeling among Christians of all names. They have had meetings in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva—and now they meet in Amsterdam.

Last night four or five thousand people met in the Cathedral, a vast and venerable edifice, quaint and striking in its architecture; and here the delegates were welcomed, and a sermon preached, in the Dutch language, by Prof. Gosterzee, of Amsterdam.

This morning the Conference opened in the Park Hall, under the Presidency of Baron von Catwych, a member of the Privy Council of Holland.

The hall for the meetings is decorated, for the occasion, with allegorical paintings, representing the places where the Alliance has formerly met. The names of distinguished reformers and patriots are emblazoned on the walls; the central name on one side, under the U. S. coat of arms, is George Washington, and on one side of him is Savonarola, on the other is Gustavus Adolphus, and opposite are Luther, and Calvin, and Cranmer.

"UNUM CORPUS SUMUS IN CHRISTO" (We are one body in Christ,) is the inscribed motto of the house. In such a hall, with a band of music, brass and stringed instruments, and a choir of singers on the platform, the exercises are opened with prayer and praise.

Fast Day of the Good Templars.

In accordance with the official proclamation of the Head of the Order, the principal officer of this State, R. R. Merrill, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, fraternally directs and requests all the members in this State to observe Thursday, the 17th day of the present month, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, with due religious observances, with special supplication for the Divine blessing upon the cause of Temperance.

The old Academy building at Lexington, Mass., has been bought and is being altered for a church.

General Grant's Position.

We are glad to notice that some of the staunchest Radicals, and best public men, appear to repose a strong confidence in the sound and discreet patriotism of General Grant, and believe that he is heartily in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as opposed to the hurtful and semi-treasonable schemes of Johnson. Senator Wilson has very cordially commended the motives of General Grant in accepting the temporary charge of the War Department, and believes that he took this course in obedience to the same patriotic sentiment which induced Secretary Stanton to retain his office under Johnson, at much sacrifice of personal feeling. Mr. Washburn, who is reputed to be in the confidence of General Grant, says of him, that "he is not only in favor of thorough reconstruction, as the advanced men understand it, but in favor of standing by the blacks in all their civil, social, and political rights, as conferred by the Reconstruction Acts."

Mr. Washburn further says, that General Grant "is not an indifferent or careless observer of passing events. He is an intelligent, reading man. He consults the leading journals, and notes carefully the criticisms upon his movements. When his letters see the light—as they surely will when Congress meets, if not before—they will be found as loyal, as true to the demands of the times, as any could ask. The confidence reposed in General Grant is not misplaced; and all loyal men can stand up for him without hesitancy or the shadow of a doubt."

Mr. Washburn's statements appear in the Boston *Commonwealth*. The truly loyal and progressive portion of the nation will rejoice to have cumulative evidence of the earnest sympathy of our great general.

The City Judiciary Election.

Having already endeavored to impress upon our friends the urgent necessity there is for a Union victory at the polls at the next election, in order to maintain so much of our old vantage-ground as has not already been sacrificed to the enemy, and to preserve in trustworthy hands the judicial and educational interest of the State, we wish now to say a word in reference to the judiciary of our city. It is a subject for congratulation by all Union men that our three candidates are such as need no apology, and are subject to no drawbacks in the popular estimation. Both wings of the loyal party have united in pronouncing them as eminently suitable for the respective offices for which they have been nominated. In reference to our present able and experienced County Judge, we have recently been made aware of a fact which speaks loudly in his favor, and that fact is that an organized and vigorous effort is being made by the gambling interest in this city to defeat him. Such a circumstance is convincing testimony that he is a true magistrate according to the divinely prescribed qualification, "he is a terror to evil-doers." That he may long continue to be such is a consummation not only "devoutly to be wished," but one to be worked for in every legitimate way. Let every Union man vote on election day, and see that his neighbor votes. Let him dedicate the day to a loyal victory. A hearty effort now for the sake of law and order in our city, for the strengthening of our good cause, and for the encouragement of our brethren at the East should be no hardship, but a duty, to be performed with pleasure and alacrity.

THE proprietors of the *Congregationalist and Recorder* have shown that their recent statement that they had ample means for the development of their paper was not an empty boast. Their issue of September 5th comes to us in quarto form, with a somewhat elaborate heading representing the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620. We suppose this is one way of claiming that their paper is *par excellence* the representative of the Puritans. So mote it be. There is little to be desired now in this very excellent paper, except perhaps some little mollification.

For some unknown cause, our good brethren of the *Congregationalist* seem to be not quite cordial toward their young and strong colaborer in the West. (Is it appropriate to speak of a paper as young when there is nothing immature about it?) Referring to the price of *The Advance*, they "confidently predict" one of three results. It will raise its price to three dollars; or be edited as a balloon to float the largest possible car-load of advertising; or it will collapse and die. Very summarily, if not courteously disposed of. But nevertheless, in default of good wishes on the part of the Boston paper, so befitting the occasion, we venture to hope *The Advance* may live a thousand years, and increase its shadow all the while, as a *cheap* paper, but only in price.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this ecclesiastical body was held in Nashua, on the 27th of Aug. Ministers and delegates from 12 district Associations were present. A narrative of the state of the churches, showed that quite a number had been blessed with revivals during the year. The churches at Lyme and Haverhill have received 53 and 32 members respectively. 120 have been added to the churches of Hillaborough Co. Increased interest in Sabbath schools and temperance was reported in several counties. There had been much destitution of ministerial labor in some parts of the State.

Ten deaths of ministers were reported. Topics of practical interest to the churches were discussed, and addresses made by representatives of prominent benevolent societies of the day. Daily prayer meetings of much interest were held, and there was good attendance upon the meetings.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota held general elections on the 8th inst. Four of these elected State officers, Pennsylvania electing a Chief Justice only.

Religious Anniversary Meetings.

THE SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC, O. S. Presbyterian, met in the Central Presbyterian Church, in this city, Oct. 3d, and was opened by a sermon from the Moderator, Rev. Thomas Fraser. The Presbyteries of Benicia, Stockton, and California were represented. The Presbytery of Oregon was not represented. Delegates from the Synod of Alta California were also received and welcomed. The regular reports were made, from which it appeared that the denomination is in a prosperous condition.

A committee was appointed to consider a proposition from the Synod of Alta California for a union of the two bodies. The two Synods united in celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Friday evening.

We present the above brief sketch only, as we expect to give the official report next week.

THE SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA, N. S. Presbyterian, met in the Howard Presbyterian Church on the 2d inst. The opening discourse was preached by Rev. Dr. Scudder. The Presbyteries of San Francisco, of Sierra Nevada, and of San Jose and Washoe were represented. The Committee on Home Missions reported that nine home missionaries have been in active service during the year. Three church edifices have been erected. Several churches have been favored with revivals, and the church in Virginia has become self-sustaining. Eight churches are aided by the Society, and two are without a pastor.

The Synod joined with the SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC in celebrating the Lord's Supper, on Friday.

We await an official report of the proceedings.

The Evangel's Criticism.

"Who when they take a fancy by the end, are wiser than seven men who can render a reason."—JOHN BUNYAN.

I should not refer to any personal matters in the columns of THE PACIFIC, except as they are connected with matters of important moment. I had occasion to correct some misapprehensions of the *Evangel*, and deny some personal charges which appeared in its columns respecting myself. A portion of my copy was published, a portion suppressed. Had the whole been published, I humbly conceive that the entire document would have been an effectual answer to the remarks of the *Evangel* which followed. The personalities were repeated. I only refer to them, to express my surprise, that the writers of the *Evangel* in the consciousness of truth, and the strength which truth gives to a just cause, should have resorted to such impotent weapons. Charges of ignorance and folly and similar personalities are for the most part, the weakest arguments of a still weaker cause, and are only employed when truth and reason have been applied to in vain. The cause which I advocate needs no such adventitious aid, and I should shrink from the use of such arguments, if for no other reason than from a fear that truth and right would suffer in the eyes of reasonable men, from such inconsistent and alien auxiliaries.

I do *not* fail to distinguish the difference between the two meanings of the word Baptizo, which I am charged, in my folly and ignorance with confusing. The one held by the writers of the *Evangel* is expressed by the word Bapto, in the New Testament, translated *dip*, as "he that dippeth with me in the dish;" "let Lazarus dip the tip of his finger in water." The other a use of the word Baptizo, signifying to *wash, cleanse* or *purify*. In a most valuable and timely contribution to the columns of the *Evangel*, some weeks since, a long list of lexicographers was given, the strength of whose testimony went to show that the latter were legitimate meanings of the Greek term Baptizo, not, perhaps, the primary, but the secondary, in which the primary merges and assumes a new and distinct idea; a fact so common in the use of language that it can not be denied for a moment, and one so apparent, as will be seen by a reference to the lexicons in the case of *baptizo*, that to ignore such as a fact is hardly consistent with a legitimate discussion of the subject. A Board of *Underwriters* is formed to *insure* citizens against loss or damage by fire or water. They no longer *write their names* on the back of a note of hand, *underneath* the indorser or party assured. They issue a policy with the sign and seal of the company attached, and by this means the *Underwriters* of San Francisco *insure* their patrons, retaining still the name of Underwriters, insuring as before, though the form of indicating assurance be changed.

But perhaps a more satisfactory illustration may be found in the use of the Greek word *Proskuneo*, meaning 1st, to *prostrate*; 2d, do *homage*; 3d, *worship*. No one will dare say that the essential idea of worship is not secured, when the heart is lifted up in adoration to God, whatever posture of body may be assumed; that when the saints "stand up and bless the Lord," they do not worship God because they do not prostrate themselves, the command being literally, "bow down." So with *Baptizo*. It has a primary meaning, *immerse*; it has secondary meanings, as *wash, cleanse, purify*, or else the long list of lexicographical authorities which appeared in the *Evangel* some weeks since, was totally in error, and the *scholars of the world mistaken*. I know that Carson, an able Baptist writer takes this position, but the authority of universal scholarship is not wiped out with a stroke of a pen.

F. B.

[The remainder of this communication is omitted in this issue for lack of space.—ED.]

Report of the Traveling Agent of the California Bible Society.

Never, perhaps, was there a greater demand for the Bible in this State than at the present time. As illustrative of this I would state that during the past month I have sold in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties, two hundred and seventy-four volumes, and given eighty-four, valued at $441.38, while I have received in donations for our cause, $52.90. Thank God, "His word is not bound." He has magnified it above all his name.

Many of those works were in foreign tongues, not a few of which were put into the hands of those who had before never read this blessed book.

Let the friends of this precious volume, having freely received it, freely spread it till its hallowed light shall illuminate every mortal.

H. RICHARDSON.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN. By John S. Harte, L.L.D. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia, J. C. Garrigues.

An excellent little book, whose wise suggestions are appropriately clothed in simple and graceful language.

FATHERS AND SONS. A Novel by Ivan Sergheievitch Turgenef. Translated from the Russian, by Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D. New York, Leypoldt & Holt.

Of this book the translator says, in his preface, "A tempest was raised in Russia by its appearance;" and further on, "Its success has been greater than that of any other Russian book." But he also informs us in substance, that the names eminent in Russian literature are but few in number and of recent times. It might therefore very naturally excite more interest in Russia than abroad, where works of fiction are almost as numerous as autumn leaves, and even novels of merit are multiplied beyond the power of ordinary perusal.

The author has apparently made a study of the contrasts between the old and the new in his country, limiting these terms to the differences between two successive generations. Two young men, full of youthful conceit, and the victims of a shallow philosophy of universal doubt, return from their university to puzzle and distress their more modest but wiser and worthier parents. Contrary to their principles, they manage shortly to get very sentimentally in love, whereof the result, in the one case, is a cure of his bad philosophy; and in the other a disappointment is in a fair way to produce good results, when an unfortunate fever closes the career of the abler and more wrong-headed of the two—the hero, if there be one, of the story. The story is a very quiet one, almost without plot, and the incidents, albeit a duel is included, are not very striking.

As a specimen of Russian lilerature, the work possesses interest, but seems not to justify the high opinion of the publishers of being "fit to rank with the best productions of the time."

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON. A Poem. By William Morris. Boston, Roberts Bros. 1867.

An elaborate poetical rendering of one of the most interesting portions of the Greek Mythology. Pity the poem and the myth too, had not ended with the recovery of the Golden Fleece. We doubt whether there be not ennobling themes enough for the poet, without going back into the dim regions of heroic fancy of pagan Greece. Artistically considered, all the productions of that subtle and wonderfully æsthetical people are worthy of perpetuation.

From A. ROMAN & Co.

THE BISHOP'S SON. A Novel. By Alice Carey. New York, G. W. Carlton & Co.

From a hasty glance at this novel we should be inclined to question its merits, on the ground of a lack of fine taste in the conception of its characters and plot. It is a good looking volume of 416 pages.

From A. ROMAN & Co.

STORIES AND SKETCHES. By our Best Authors. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

Looks readable, but the list of contributors would hardly justify the term "best authors."

From A. Roman & Co.

Religious Notices.

"Modern Spiritualism and Christian Spirituality."

Rev. Mr. McMonagle, having just completed a course of lectures on this subject in the Larkin Street Presbyterian Church, has been requested to deliver them as a course of "Popular Lectures," at some central place down town.

Arrangements have been made to this effect. They will be delivered at the Howard Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Scudder's,) commencing October 13th.

The following is a brief outline of the course of investigation.

1st. What is Spiritualism?

2nd. What are the teachings of the Bible in regard to the possibilities of spirit intercourse?

3. How mediums are developed, and intercourse of the living with the spirits of the dead established.

4. The results of spirit intercourse on mediums and others who accept the doctrine.

5th. Angel visits, prophecy and the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, as compared with modern spirit communication through mediums.

TICKETS.

Gentleman and Lady, for the Course, $2.50
Single Ticket " " 1.50
For Single Lecture 50

For sale at H. H. Bancroft's Book Store.

REMOVAL.—The South Park Congregational Church, Rev. M. B. Starr, Pastor, will hereafter hold its regular service in the new place of worship, at 64 Silver Street, near Third. The morning service is held st 11 o'clock, A.M. The Sunday school meets at 2½ P.M.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

Rev. T. E. Taylor, now supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Virginia City, Nevada, makes an encouraging report of the religious prospects of that place, though there is no special interest there at present. A healthy growth upon the foundations already laid is anticipated. One of the chief obstacles to a higher moral and religious condition is the Sunday work in the mines and mills in and around Virginia. We announced, some time ago, that it was hoped that effectual arrangements had been made by which this demoralizing custom might be discontinued; but the result has not met the wishes of the friends of the Lord's Day. Yet, there is a growing sentiment in that community in favor of a day of rest.

Rev. J. T. Wills, late of Copperopolis is expecting to labor in the ministry at Pescadero.

Last Sunday the Congregational church in Oakland reoccupied their church, which has been undergoing enlargement. About one hundred and forty additional sittings have been provided, and gas introduced. The pastor, Rev. G. Mooar, preached an appropriate discourse on the occasion. Two persons were received to the church.

We learn from Rev. J. T. Wills, of Copperopolis, that there is a good degree of religious interest existing in that place, and also in San Andreas. In the latter town there is quite a revival feeling. Mr. Wills, on account of his health, feels compelled to leave Copperopolis, where he is greatly esteemed, both as a man and a minister.

Rev. G. N. Hubbard sailed from New York on the 1st inst., for California. It is understood that his field of labor will be at Copperopolis.

We see that it is rumored in the Eastern papers that Bishop Kip is about to return to the Atlantic States.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.—The Presbyterian Church in Ireland, which is nearly allied to the Presbyterian bodies in America, not only in doctrine but also in form, consists of five hundred and six churches, with about six hundred ministers, and a membership of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand souls. Its progress in the last thirty years has exceeded that of the previous century and a half. Its growth dates particularly from its separation from Arianism in 1829. The union of the Old Synod of Ulster with the Secession Synod, made a strong and compact Church, and the dissenting Presbyterians are very few in number. The General Assembly has grown since its purification and union, especially at the expense of the minor Protestant sects.

The Young Men's Christian Association building in Washington, it is estimated, will cost about $100,000, toward which amount the Association stands pledged for $25,000 cash, which will secure the stock. The charter guarantees the stock at six per cent., and declares that it shall be non-taxable for either local or national purposes. The building is to be constructed of Seneca stone. It will have five stores on the first floor, and a hall on the second floor to be rented for concerts and lectures. The offices and library of the Association will surround the hall on three of its sides, and the third floor will be divided into lodging rooms.

REMARKABLE WORK OF GRACE.—Rev. C. A. Bateman organized a church in Perryville, Kansas, a few weeks ago, of five, there being ten or a dozen Baptists in the vicinity, and he writes that now the church numbers 184. The most of them have joined by baptism. This little town has only about 200 inhabitants. The whole country round about has been wrought upon, and multitudes more have found Jesus. This now strong church, the largest in the State, has already made arrangements to build a house of worship.

Rev. J. C. Herron, who emigrated with a colony a few months since from Western Pennsylvania to Lawrence, Kansas, organized there a United Presbyterian church in June, with thirty-one members, and on the 27th ult. seven more were added, one by baptism. Mr. Herron has been called to become the pastor.

All but two of the students for the ministry at Richmond College last term, had been soldiers in the Confederate army. Not long before the close of the war, thirty or forty were mentioned at a chaplain's meeting who had resolved, if God spared them to see the return of peace, to become preachers of the Gospel.—*Richmond Herald.*

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of New York, has released Rev. N. E. Smith from his bond to pay $40,000 toward the endowment of professors in the seminary at New Brunswick, as all his property has been sunk in a worthless oil well.

The Lutherans are a very powerful Protestant body in Europe, and constitute the Established Church of Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. They are estimated at more than 30,000,000 throughout the world.

William Walker, Esq., of Kankakee, Ill., who has subscribed so liberally to Heck Hall, has since subscribed $30,000 to endow a professorship in the Northwestern Methodist University, at Evanston.

WABASH COLLEGE, IND.—About fifty students have been converted in the late remarkable revival in Wabash College, Ind.—or two-thirds of the number that were not previously professors of religion.

Rev. H. Elmer, of Clinton, Mich., has resigned his pastorate, to take the agency for raising the endowment for the Michigan professorship of ecclesiastical history in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

FEMALE PREACHER.—Miss Josephine Lapham, of Woodstock, Ohio, has been licensed to preach by the Winchester Association of that State. She is a graduate of Antioch College.

In the severe fire in Plattsburg, N. Y., the Presbyterian Church and the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, were, with much of the business portion of the town destroyed.

The congregation of Calvary Methodist Church, Philadelphia, intend building a large new church on the site of the present one, at Twenty-first and Jefferson streets.

The Congregational Church in Sacarappa, Me., received thirty persons to its membership, Sept. 1st. An old man of seventy-nine years of age was baptized.

At Johnstown, Pa., on Sunday, August 18th, the pastor, Rev. A. H. Thomas, received *ninety two* persons into full membership of the M. E. Church.

Prof. Dunn, of Brown University, died at Newport after a very brief illness. He was a fine scholar and a successful teacher of Rhetoric.

The American Congregational Union has given or loaned, during the yast year, over $60,000 for aiding in the erection of houses of worship.

There was an addition of about thirty to the Congregational Church in Clinton, Rev. Benj. Judkins, pastor, the first Sabbath in July.

Dr. Sprague of Albany has been forty-eight years in the ministry, and has been settled in that city thirty-eight years.

Rev. Dr. Alden declines to accept the new professorship in the shorter course at Andover Theological Seminary.

Chief Justice Chase made an address before the General Association of N. H., at their late meeting at Nashua.

The Editor of the *Church Journal*, a son of Bishop Hopkins, advises against the marriage of the clergy.

Rev. A. E. Baldwin has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rev. Geo. F. Walker, late of Wellfleet, Mass., has received a call to Little Compton, R. I.

Two churches in Portland, Me., the Third and Central are to be united.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CITY ITEMS.

DEPARTURES.—Bishop Thompson sailed for the East on the *America*, on Saturday last.

In the same steamer was Mrs. R. H. Waller, one of the pioneers of the State, and who has ever been a foremost and most efficient promoter of every good work. The First Presbyterian Church, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, and numerous private objects of her kindly sympathy, counsel, and help, all part with her with grateful love and respect.

Rev. M. J. Savage wife and child, also took passage in the same steamer.

ARRIVALS.—Dr. Gwin and John Nugent have returned to California.

THE SEA WALL.—Work on the first section of the sea-wall has been commenced, and is being vigorously pushed forward by the contractor. The mud is first excavatod to the depth of about twenty feet, by the dredger. Then rocky material is thrown in and settles to the solid bottom. It is intended to commence the mason work about the first of March next.

The Board of City Supervisors voted at a meeting on the 7th inst., to extend Montgomery street to the Portrero. The vote stood seven ayes to four noes.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN PEDRO BAY.—Admiral Thatcher has written to a friend under date of June 19th, on the advantages of San Pedro Bay.

He considers it one of the best anchorages on the coast, next to San Francisco and San Diego, and its commercial position second only to that of San Francisco. All that is necessary for the complete protection of vessels from all winds, is the construction of a breakwater along the 28 feet line of soundings, just outside of "Deadman's Island." The facilities for such a work are great, and once accomplished the Admiral considers that the importance of the Bay of San Pedro as a naval station cannot be overestimated.

PROGRESS OF THE VALLEJO AND SACRAMENTO RAILROAD.—The Solano *Press* says: "The road bids fair to be constructed, and the cars running to this place within six weeks. Four engines are here, and four others on the way. Plenty of ties are on the wharf at Vallejo, and a good portion of the road, between here and Vallejo, is ready for them, while the work on the remainder of the route is so far advanced that it can be completed before the track-layers approach it.

A Mr. Pollard, of Marysville, has invented a new style of lamp which, says the *Appeal*, "will burn twelve hours without replenishing. It gives a white, clear light, and produces no smoke or unpleasant effluvia as does kerosene. It is said to be the cheapest light ever yet discovered, and is admirably adapted for the sick-room. The fluid used is called *Lucine*. It will not stain or grease clothing, and only costs $1.50 per gallon. It is non-explosive."

GIGANTIC.—It is reported in the *Montana Post*, that fossilized human remains of extraordinary size have been found on Meaghers Bar, in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains. The size of the bones would indicate that they belonged to men twelve feet in height!

FRUIT GROWING IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.—Grape vines, 1867, 230,000; Olive trees, 10,500; Walnut trees, 7,400; Almond trees, 8,550; Fig trees, 2,200. Of Apples, Pears, Peaches, enough for home consumption.

CONVENT IN OAKLAND.—The new convent just outside of Oakland is nearly completed. It is 41 by 33 feet, and contains three stories and an attic. It will furnisli accommodations for 40 boarders.—*Oakland News.*

The Oakland Railroad Company have contracted for the extension of their wharf into the bay, one and a half miles west of its present terminus, which will put it in forty feet water, and not far from Goat Island.

John R. Ridge, Editor of the *Grass Valley National*, died on Saturday last of brain fever. Mr. Ridge was a grandson of a noted Chief of the Cherokees, and was a person of liberal education and fine literary abilities.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SENATOR WADE'S POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.—In a speech delivered at Marietta, Aug. 20th, the noble old Senator said:

"I have an old text, my friends, which I have preached from for more than thirty years. I never have varied it, and never expect to vary it. Exact and equal justice to all men, without reference to color, condition or race is my political creed, which now for more than thirty years I have proclaimed from almost every stump in this State; and the people have stood by me during all of that time, and I expect as long as I am faithful to the doctrine of that text they will continue to stand by me. It makes no difference whether things in the future look dark or look cheerful, I stand by that because I believe it will enable us to go through triumphantly under any and all circumstances. I believe that this is the doctrine favored by the Almighty. I believe that he who preaches from any other text will not be favored by Him who is the Father of us all."

A NEGRO BLIND BOY.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at Clinton, Louisiana, gives an account of a blind colored boy, Aaron Harris, who taught himself to read in a remarkable manner. He is about twenty years old, and blind from his early infancy. It seems that the family burial ground near his home was the favorite resort of his childhood. He would spend hours there in feeling over the inscriptions on the tombstones. He would also collect empty bottles on which were raised letters, and would familiarize himself with the letters by feeling them. No one knows of his having ever received any assistance or instruction during all this time.

A final meeting of the Southern Famine Relief Committee was held in New York, Sept. 11th The total cash receipts have been $230,566, all of which sum has been expended. The number of bushels of corn purchased was 175,316.

The following table shows the whole number of graduates now living, in eight of the principal colleges in the country.

	Whole number of Graduates.	Graduates now living.
Harvard, in 1866	7,736	2,779
Yale, in 1865	7,453	3,557
New Jersey, in 1866	4,284	2,709
Dartmouth, in 1864	3,412	1,039
Brown, in 1866	2,366	1,319
Williams, in 1865	1,051	1,446
Amherst, in 1866	1,681	1,350
Bowdoin, in 1864	1,512	1,125

LADY SUBSCRIBERS.—An experienced editor pays a high and deserved compliment to the fair patrons of the press. Women, he says, are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, etc. He has been editor for forty years, and never lost a dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay, and no pay at all, than all put together.

Hiram Powers, when asked how he could keep himself in such sympathy with the feelings of his countrymen as is shown in his "Columbia," "California," and his other distinctively American works, replied, "The truth is, that although I have studied for thirty years in Italy, I have always lived in America."

There is a colored community of about 2,000 persons in Williamsville, Mich. They are a flourishing people, sustain good schools and churches, and some of their young people are aiming at a liberal education.

R. S. Frost, Mayor of Chelsea, Mass., has presented to Marlboro', N. H., his native town, a library building costing $15,600; a library fund of $5,000, and 2,000 volumes.

REMOVAL.—The Hon. Charles Sumner has sold his residence in Boston, Mass., intending to make his home, the greater part of the time, in Washington.

Chas. Burrill has sued the City of Boston for $800,000, for credits furnished upon the quota of the city in 1864, to prevent drafts.

Dr. Holland has written a poem entitled *Kathrina*. The scene of its story is in the Valley of the Connecticut.

George Peabody has destroyed more than 6,000 letters, unopened, since his return to England.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, the well-known author, has arrived in New York.

Frogs are a common article of diet at the Hotels in Chicago.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.—The Mayor and Council were installed to-day. No response was made to the injunction obtained by the old officials.

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—James M. Mason, of *Trent* notoriety, has returned to this city to remain some time.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—There is no perceptible abatement in the fever yet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A *World's* Montgomery special says the election on the question of the Constitutional Convention commenced yesterday and the day passed off quietly. The negroes were out in full force, and it is estimated that the colored majority in the State will reach 40,000. The election continues three days.

Chicago has been decided upon by the National Committee as the place for holding the next National Republican Convention.

Chaves, a Republican, has been elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At the annual election of Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad, two sets of Directors were chosen. Injunctions have been served by each upon the other, to restrain them from officiating. The old Board holds possession at present.

Oct. 3.—Commissioner Rollins says that, by Act of Congress, all affidavits are released from the stamp duty.

A *Times* special says the President thinks the Amnesty Proclamation would disrupt the Radical party, if properly managed. If the Courts decide, as he thinks they will, that those who are pardoned are restored to full citizenship, and Congress persists in its refusal to allow them to vote, the people would flock to the support of the Judiciary.

Alabama gives a majority for a Convention. Few whites are voting.

The yellow fever has disappeared at Mobile, and is rapidly diminishing at the Dry Tortugas.

At the meeting of the American Bible Union, held to-day, the old officers were re-elected. The receipts for the year are $55,000; expenses, $54,000. 600,000 Bibles and 1,750,000 pages of tracts and quarterlies were circulated.

Oct. 4.—Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of th sewing machine needle, died at Brooklyn last ight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A telegram received hew from Montreal, says that a great fire is raging at the town of St. Johns, near Rouse's Point, which will probably consume half the town.

It is stated in a special dispatch from Washington, that General Grant expects to be soon relieved from the charge of the War Department. A rumor pervades Wall Street that Gen. Sherman will be his successor.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The Democratic State Convention to-day passed resolutions pledging the Democracy to reclaim New York from corruption and misrule; to take the first steps toward the restoration of the Union; that the National debt is a sacred obligation; they demand economy in the administration, and equality of taxation; denounce the general course of the Republican party, and call on the Federal Government to enforce the doctrine that adopted citizens are entitled to be protected; they urge the repeal of the excise law, and conclude with thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FLORENCE, Oct. 1.—There is a rumor that a change in the Italian Cabinet is to be made soon. It is said Cialdini is to succeed Ratazzi as Prime Minister.

Garibaldi refuses to give his parole that he will not again engage in hostilities against the Papal States.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Pan-Anglican Synod has issued an address, condemning Rationalism, Popery and Mariolatry.

Oct. 2.—The midnight reports from Italy are startling. A despatch from Florence says the outbreak at Viterbo is not quelled. The small town of Aguaspendenti, in Orvieto, has been captured by the insurgents, who have full possession of all the roads leading to that point.

The commander of the Papal forces has asked the Italian Government for instant assistance, but Italy refuses to furnish any soldiers. There is no longer room for doubt that the revolt is serious.

Oct. 3.—The Turkish Government has made an apology to the American Ambassador at Constantinople, for the insult to one of the messengers attached to the United States Consulate.

The Emperor of Russia has peremptorily demanded of the Sultan the cession of Candia to Greece.

Oct. 5.—Sir Augustus Paget, British Minister at Florence, will, it is said, succeed the late Sir Frederick Bruce as Minister to the United States.

The Committee sent to America to investigate the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, have returned with a highly satisfactory report.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The semi-official journal of today, says that at the recent Salsburg Conference

between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, an understanding was arrived at as to whom they would appoint as successor to the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Garibaldi, having refused to give his parole, the Italian Government, in order to allay popular excitement, has sent him to Caprera and set him at liberty. Soon after his arrival, he suddenly disappeared from the island, and succeeded in reaching the main land. His movements were watched, and he was again arrested. He is now under close guard at Caprera.

The *Quaker City* is at Alexandria. She will leave Gibraltar for home, October 27th.

Oct. 5.—There is a report, not fully authenticated, that the King of Italy has appealed to the Great Powers of Europe against the provisions of the September treaty, which bind the Italian Government to prevent an infraction of the Pope's temporal dominion.

FLORENCE, Oct. 5.—The insurgents while occupying a strong position near the town of Bagnarea, were attacked by the Papal troops. The latter were repulsed, with some loss on both sides. Garibaldi urges his friends to march on Rome without delay.

Great agitation and alarm prevail in Rome.

Oct. 6.—Deputations are arriving and memorials are pouring in from all parts of the kingdom, demanding Rome for the capital city of Italy.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It is reported that Napoleon has informed the Italian Government that he may find it necessary to occupy Roman territory with his soldiers to preserve its integrity.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The Annual Meeting of the General Association of California, will be held in Petaluma, Wednesday, October 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Sermon will be preached by Rev. E. C. Bissell of San Francisco, on the evening of the same day.

☞ Art. 2. "Any church formed upon Congregational principles, shall be entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each fifty members in excess of one hundred." J. H. WARREN, *Registrar*.

P. S.—Referring to the above notice, the undersigned desires to express the hope entertained by the church in Petaluma, that every sister church will be fully represented by pastor and delegates, and that others in our churches, who may find it possible to come, will be present, though not formally delegated. In order to facilitate the assignment of our guests to their respective places of entertainment, it is desirable that such pastors as may be able to bring their wives with them, and such delegates and other brethren as expect to be present, should send their names to John S. Van Doren, Esq., Chairman of the Reception Committee. That committee will thus be enabled to prepare cards of introduction and furnish them to our guests immediately on their arrival.

WM. C. POND,
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The Rev. C. W. Vining, who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages, French, Turkish, Armenian, and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can, and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented: stoves, wooden and tin-ware, ploughs, axes and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countrymen, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Mussulman rulers themselves, to the cures which those medicines have made in their midst. The Rev. gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools which they have any confidence in themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these, the earlier settlements of mankind.—*Lynn News*.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—THE GOOD REPUTATION and extended use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

MARRIED.

REMISTON-BROWN.—On the 25th of September, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, Joseph F. Remiston to Miss Emily L. Brown, all of Bodega.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, Grain, etc.

Flour, extra, ₱ bbl	7 00 @ 7 25
Do Superfine	6 00 @ 6 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb	2 75 @ 3 00
Wheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 10 @ 2 30
Oats, ₱ 100 lb	1 60 @ 1 85
Barley, ₱ 100 lb	1 70 @ 1 85
Beans, ₱ lb	— 2 @ — 3½
Potatoes, new, per 100 lbs	1 50 @ 2 00
Hay, ₱ ton	14 00 @ 18 00
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 — @ 8 25
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb	— 7½ @ — 10
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb	— 5½ @ — 6
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb	— 7 @ — 9
Veal	— 10 @ — 11
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb	— 4½ @ — 5½
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb	— 7 @ — 8

Groceries, etc.

Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb	— 15½ @ — 15¾
Do China, ₱ lb	— @ — 18¼
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb	— 20 @ — 22
Do Rio, ₱ lb	— 20 @ — 21
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb	— 75 @ — 100
Do Green ₱ lb	— 80 @ — 1 5
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb	— 10 @ — —
China Rice, ₱ lb	— 6 @ — 7
Coal Oil, ₱ gall	— 55 @ — 65
Candles, ₱ lb	— 22 @ — 25
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb	— 25 @ — 42½
Isthmus do ₱ lb	— 30 @ — 32½
Cheese, California, ₱ lb	— 10 @ — 15
Eggs, ₱ doz	— 52 @ — 55
Lard, ₱ lb	— 11 @ — 12
Shoulders, ₱ lb	— 10 @ — 12½
Hams, ₱ lb	— 17 @ — 18
Bacon, ₱ lb	— 12 @ — 14

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EVERYBODY suffering from Pulmonary Complaints should use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

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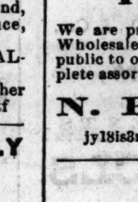
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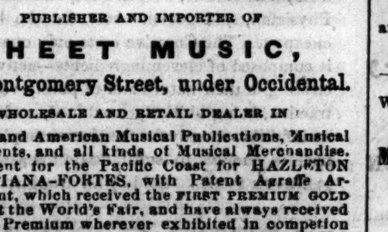
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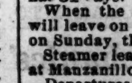
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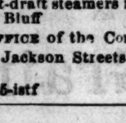
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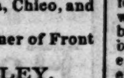
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Very few persons, even among physicians, would have been willing, upon any terms, to have been in the condition of the writer of the following letter, on the 14th of February last. I will anticipate somewhat his report of the facts, by saying that on the 15th of August last he made me a visit, "the very picture of good health." Time, which tries and proves all things, has sufficiently tested this case, and shown that neither relapse nor collapse have followed; the cure is perfect, and can be cited among the scores of similar cases, the result of my improved mode of treating diseases without medicine.
SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1865.
DR. G. M. BOURNE:—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I now let you know of my good health. Looking back upon what I have passed through it seems as if I had been lifted from the grave, and I think it my duty to acknowledge to you and to the world the benefit I derived from water bath. It was in August, 1864, when disease developed itself with a severe cough. I then took medicines, getting worse with chills, fevers, loss of strength, and was pronounced consumptive. This set me to thinking, and finally I determined to leave my business and go to the Sandwich Islands, having been informed that I could not be cured. I went to San Francisco, and while waiting for a ship, called on Dr. Bourne, who stated that a trip to the Islands would probably result disastrously, and was unnecessary, as I could be speedily cured at his establishment. I placed myself under his treatment, and in one week was so much improved I thought I could risk returning home and do my duty as Engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad. The Doctor objected, but I thought I knew better and returned to duty. In about two weeks my cough returned, and I kept getting worse, and, contrary to Dr. Bourne's injunction, never to take medicines again, committed that folly, and soon was so completely run down that I could scarcely walk; so, as a last resort, I concluded once more to try the water cure I went to San Francisco, few of my friends expecting me to return; in fact, I thought my return doubtful. On arriving at Dr. Bourne's establishment, February 14th 1865, I was not able to get into the bath without assistance, but in a few days I began to recover myself again. I remained with him only six weeks, when I felt a "wiser and a better man," without the aid of medicine. I have now been at work several weeks, and find that I am gaining every day, and at present bid fair to be stouter than ever before. Persons visiting the Doctor's establishment, find it just what it should be, both in the ladies' and gentlemen's departments, and I can not say too much in praise of the Doctor's kind attentions to his patients.
This letter I write for the benefit of all the afflicted, to be used as the Doctor desires, and should it be the means of directing any to his care and treatment, who (as they assuredly will) find relief, I will be paid for my trouble. JAMES CAMPBELL,
Engineer Central Pacific Railroad.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1865.
Advised by the undersigned, Mr. James Campbell, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who was then in a most deplorable state of ill health, placed himself under the care of Dr Bourne, the Water Cure Physician. Some six months afterward he visited the city when I accidentally met him at Dr. Bourne's establishment, and am happy to say, restored to the enjoyment of good health and in fine spirits. JOHN SULLIVAN.
☞ Dr. Bourne treats all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, which include Diptheria, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, etc., with great success. Great relief is afforded in advanced stages of Consumption. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, etc., etc., are also cured quickly, pleasantly, and economically. No medicine whatever.

CONFIRMATION STRONG OF AN INTERESTING LETTER.
SACRAMENTO, November 23, 1866.
DEAR DOCTOR:—I received your letter a few days since asking for my photograph, which I will attend to as soon as convenient. At present I am very busy, on account of the stormy weather, being out at all times, both night and day, and am enjoying very good health, apprehending no danger, if properly careful, as every one should be. I have read my letter in the Call and other papers, and have been asked several times concerning it, and whether it is correct, and I say I can vouch for its contents, and more, if required, and so can a great many others who knew me at the time. I remain your friend, JAMES CAMPBELL.
To DR. BOURNE, San Francisco. ja3-ly-3p

FLORENCE
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWING Machines, California State Fair, 1866, "To the President of the State Agricultural Society: Your Committee on Sewing Machines beg leave to report that we have examined the Several Sewing Machines on exhibition—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Florence—and find that, for general Family Use, the FLORENCE IS THE BEST."—J. N. Andrews, Thos. C. Mc Hale, L. Elkus. 23-6p-ly

THE FARM.

To Separate Honey from Wax.

Put the honey, comb and all, in a tin pan, on or in a moderately warm stove, adding to each pound of honey a tablespoonful of water. Stir it occasionally with a piece of wire; if anything large is used, there will be an accumulation of dirty, cold wax continually added to the hot mass. When the contents of the pan are liquid—it must not boil—set it where it can cool undisturbed. Then take a knife, and pass it carefully around the pan, to detach the cake of wax, etc., on the top, and rapidly, with *great* care, lift off the cake. Don't let it drain into the pan an instant, but place in another utensil. Any one, thus clarifying honey, will find, on putting aside the cake of wax, that every particle of impurity, that would have to be strained from the honey, will have adhered to the cake of wax, and nothing remains beneath but the golden colored honey, clear as water. If the honey should, in time, candy, heat it again with a very little water and white sugar. Keep in jars, tied up, in a cool place. Break up the wax cake, and wash in cold water till cleansed from the honey. Then melt and strain it. To bleach the wax, boil it, after straining, for an hour, in plenty of water, in which use a few drops of chloride of soda. When quite cold, lift off the wax, and leave it to dry and whiten in the open air.

New Way to Raise Potatoes.

A new way of planting potatoes has lately been adopted in England, and to some extent has been adopted in this country, with good success,

The seed is planted under straw, being simply dropped on the ground, and a thick layer of straw spread over it, which takes the place of manure in several ways: First preventing the escape of ammonia, and thus governing the growth of vegetation, as is seen where brush is allowed to remain on the ground in grass land; second, by keeping the ground moist and pliable during the hot season, and third, by furnishing through its gradual decay a large amount of actual nourishment. The crop requires neither cultivating nor hoeing, as the growth of weeds is entirely smothered, the rank vines penetrating through the straw, which is impervious to the weeker weeds, that have no strong pulp to force them along. The crop, on the removal of the straw, is found lying on the ground, almost as clean as if it had been washed, as indeed it has been by all the rains of the season. It is stated that a thousand bushels to the acre have been raised by this process.

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

Open the beak of the fowl, then with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. When the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France, with paper shavings or cocoa-nut fibres, to preserve their shape, they will keep much longer fresh. Some breeders cram their poultry before killing, to make them appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evidenced by the quantity of greenish, putrid-looking fowls that are seen in the markets.—*Ib.*

Use for Discarded Hoops.

I have recently met with a new and very simple device for holding the hop-vine to the stake or pole. Mr. S. Trescott, of Conesus, makes a good use of cast off hoop skirts. He cuts the steel hoops into pieces six inches in length, and bends them to about a circle, so that when the vines are ready to put on the pole or stake, instead of tying with yarn, pack thread or rushes, he slips this steel clasp around the stake and vine, and it holds it firmly in its place, allows room to grow, takes less time than is required to tie vines, and is effectual. At the third hoeing the clasp is slipped off and preserved until wanted the following season. This seems to be the best use yet invented for old hoops.—*Wis Farmer.*

PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR FATTENING FOWLS.—Barley meal, or mixed in equal quantity with Indian meal, made into a stiff paste with milk and water, and seasoned with bay salt.

Molasses or sugar mixed with the meal has also good fattening qualities. The duration of fattening must much depend upon the condition, age, and health of the fowl, and in this, the same as in administering the food, actual experience is the best teacher, and no rules can well be laid down.—*Ib.*

HOMINY WAFFLES.—To two teacupsful of hot hominy add a spoonful of good butter; when cold, add one teacupful of wheat flour, a little salt, as much milk as will make it a stiff batter, and three eggs well beaten. Mix these well together, and bake in waffle irons.

PRESERVING MEAT.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says: "Many a housewife may be glad to know, when she has a piece of fresh meat she wishes to keep for a few days, that it can be successfully done by placing it in a dish and covering it with buttermilk. I have practiced the plan for years."

BLUETT & KUFFLE

DAIRY, PRODUCE,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

225 Clay St., near Front.

We specially solicit consignments in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY,

TALLOW, HIDES and WOOL.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of MILCH COWS, CALVES, and HOGS. We have ample store accommodations, should any desire goods held for an advance in prices. Unless otherwise ordered, consignments will be sold upon arrival at market rates. By special permission, we refer to the following gentlemen: Prof. E. S. Lippitt, Petaluma; Prof. W. S. Turner, Napa; John Widney, Esq., Santa Clara; Rev. C. V. Anthony, Marysville; Hon. E. F. Spence, Nevada City; Gov H. G. Blasdel, Carson City.

All producers are invited to call and see us at our office, 225 Clay Street. ap24-6m

REMOVAL.

DR. HENRY E. KNOX, DENTIST,

WILL REMOVE AUGUST 21, 1867, to No. 19, POST Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, and will be pleased to attend upon all who may desire his services.

Particular attention given to the treatment of Diseases of the Teeth and Mouth. ag20-1m

HARVESTING MACHINES For 1867.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

Nos. 17 and 19 Front St., San Francisco;

Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 J St., Sacramento,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, and DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to their large stock of

Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters, Threshers, Engines, etc.,

for the Harvest of 1867. The celebrated

HAINE'S HARVESTERS,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois; genuine, with Latest Improvements.

HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels; Genuine.

HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Wheels; Genuine.

HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels.

Buckeye Reaper, 5 and 6 ft.;—Mowers, 2 sizes;

Ball's Ohio Reapers, 6 ft.;—Mowers, 3 sizes.

Burt's Eagle Reapers and Mowers, double and single gear;

McCormick's Reapers and Mowers, Hand and Self-Raking;

Manny's Reaper and Mower, 5 ft. cut—CHEAP;

Wood's Prize Combined Machines, 5 ft. cut;

Wood's Prize Mowers, jointed and stiff bars;

Kerby Reapers and Mowers, 5 ft. cut;

Badger State Reapers and Mowers;

Russell's Junior Mowers;

Union Mower, 2 sizes;

Champion Mowers;

Bay State Mowers;

THE CELEBRATED

PITT'S THRESHERS,

With Late Improvements;

24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.

THE CELEBRATED

Aultman's SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,

33, 36, and 40-inch Cylinders, with late improvements.

Pitt's Double Pinion and Iron Horse Powers;

Portable Steam Engines;

—ALSO,—

Whitcomb's Wheeled Wire Horse Rakes;

Wire Horse Rakes, 26, 28, and 30 Teeth;

Revolving Horse Rakes, with Hickory Teeth;

Hay Presses, Hay Rope, and Baling Wire;

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles, Forks, etc.

Rubber and Leather Belting;

Machine and Lard Oil;

Single Plows and Gang Plows;

Harrows, Horse Hoes, Cultivators;

Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Hay Cutters;

Wine and Cider Presses, Churns;

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Ox Yokes, Road Scrapers, etc.

Extras for Repairing Machines.

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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc

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NOTICE

Mr. GILBERT PALACHE has an interest in our business from this date. H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

San Francisco, January 3, 1865 feb2-t

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ASSAYERS' MATERIALS,

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Suitable for the growth of Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Olives, Almonds, English Walnuts, etc., as well as all kinds of Grain and Vegetables, in lots from ten to twenty thousand acres. Finest climate in the world. Apply to A. N. MERRICK, Atty at Law and Real Estate Agent, Los Angeles.

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Particularly well calculated for the growth of OLIVES, ALMONDS, VINES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CASTOR BEANS, HOPS, MULBERRY, ENGLISH WALNUTS, TOBACCO, COTTON, all kinds FRUITS, as well as all kinds of GRAIN and VEGETABLES, in quantities to suit, from Five Acres to Fifty Thousand Acres.

Climate unsurpassed in the State. Fever and Ague unknown. THIRTY HOURS BY STEAM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Apply to THOMAS SPRAGUE, Russ House, San Francisco,

Or to CHARLES E. HUSE, Santa Barbara.

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JUVENILE BOOKS!

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE LIST just received

AT TYLER'S:

Rollo's Tour in Europe—Abbott,
Rollo Books, "
Abbott's American History, "
Mary Gray, "
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Good Little Hearts,
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The Leslie Stories,
The Percy Family,
The Pop Gan Stories—Aunt Fanny
The Mitten Books— " "
The Woodville Stories—Oliver Optic,
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Fireside Library,
Happy Child's Library,
The Lucy Books—Abbott,
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may-22 2m is

An Effectual Worm Medicine.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS.

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box.

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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Every family should have a bottle of HEALEY'S CURATIVE OIL in the house, prepared to annihilate pain. It is the best remedy in the world for Rheumatism, Headache or Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramps in the Limbs, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Diarrhea, Sore Throat, Bites of Poisonous Insects, Frozen Feet, etc. Be your own Physician, and get the best, for the best is the cheapest. The Curative costs only one dollar. It is composed of eleven ingredients—active and penetrating in their nature and of purely vegetable extraction, being skilfully combined, and warranted an infallible remedy for the above complaints. One trial is enough to substantiate the assertion that IT NEVER FAILS. Sold by all druggists. ja24tf.

THE GREAT New England Remedy!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE AFFLICTED throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be found Very Valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWEET, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

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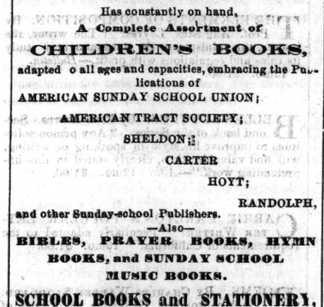
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The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

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If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

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Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

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The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

july13-1y

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

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Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

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"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

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